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night of June 4 in Suffolk and the next morning reached the lake about six A. M. It had rained heavily during the night and the clouds were still black and threatening, and hardly had I pushed off from the pump house landing before rain came down in torrents. Making the best of a bad job, I again thoroughly worked the whole lake and its tributaries with the following result: Two full sets of three eggs of 'virescens,' and two sets, three each, of 'americana.' The moss is becoming more scarce each year on the trees, the cause for which I cannot account, and whether or not it is lack of building sites and material, or lack of insect food found in the moss that keeps the birds away I cannot say. In 1893 there must have been at least four or five hundred pairs of each; where have they gone? Have they followed the moss? I hear that the junipers in the Chickahominy Swamp are still festooned with this moss. I hope next season to investigate that locality for evidence of these birds. The nests of 'americana' are located in the center of a clump of hanging moss, composed of moss and lined with a little yellow or orange plant down. They are extremely hard to locate unless the bunch of moss is placed between you and the sky line, when a dark clump or spot reveals its presence.

The nest of 'virescens,' composed of moss only, is always located on the crotch of a limb, in a slight depression. The shrill whistle of the birds soon disclose their whereabouts, and by watching them a few moments one can locate the nest, as they invariably fly over it or to it.—H. H. BAILEY, *Newport News, Va.*

**An Albinistic White-throated Sparrow.**—The spring migration of this year brought to Mt. Vernon, Iowa, an albinistic specimen of striking appearance and possibly rather more than usual interest. On Monday, April 25, a bird-lover of the town reported to me over the telephone "a large sparrow with a pure white head," the same having appeared on her grounds the day before. I found it to be a White-throated Sparrow (*Zonotrichia albicollis*) among many of its own species. The whole head and neck were white, with the exception of the yellow lores and a small black patch on the crown not larger than a grain of rice. The boundary line between the snowy white of the head and neck and the quite normal markings of all the other areas was regular and abrupt. The iris appeared normal. Although so conspicuously distinguished from its fellows the albino showed no peculiarities in conduct. With others of its flock it came under the windows for scattered seeds, where it fed without suspicion and during five days was frequently observed at a distance of four feet. The bird could not be collected without offense and presumably left with the bulk of the first wave of White-throated Sparrows during the night following April 28.—CHARLES R. KEYES, *Mount Vernon, Iowa.*

**Supposed Nesting of the Pine-woods and Bachman's Sparrows in Chatham County, Georgia.**—On the third of June, 1910, while collecting in the northern part of the county I heard a note that was unfamiliar

to me, but on securing the bird found it to be a Bachman's Sparrow. It was a female with two eggs at least of the litter still to be laid. Mentioning the fact to Mr. Frank N. Irving, he said that he had noticed the same difference in the song of some birds that he was watching. From the difference in song I at once supposed that we had found Bachman's Sparrow breeding here and told Mr. Irving that if he found the nest it would be an arched one. The following Sunday he secured not only the nest but both the parent birds. This nest and another open nest, which must undoubtedly be the Pine-woods', have been carefully photographed and the close similarity of the surroundings shown. The two locations are not much over a hundred yards apart.

The pair of birds taken by Mr. Irving were submitted for examination to the Biological Survey in Washington and found not to differ in plumage from type specimens of the Pine-woods Sparrow, which did not astonish us here, as we find much difficulty in distinguishing the two among the specimens that we take here. Of the dozen or so *Pucæas* that pass through my hands yearly it seems as if the winter specimens oftenest approach the Bachman type as described by Ridgway. Coues seems to be mixed on the subject but I have not his 'Key' at hand to refer to.

Now the problem before us is whether there are two *Pucæas* or one nesting here. If one, why should it ever build an arched nest, and why, when it does build an arched nest, does it sing a different song? Unfortunately I was so busily occupied during most of the nesting season this year that I did not get a fair chance to settle the question beyond doubt, but desire to make these observations public now so that we may not lose credit for the discovery, as I did for my Bachman's and Swainson's Warblers.

In this connection let me also mention that I found the Savannah Sparrow nesting at Tybee this year. It seems to have been found by Alexander Wilson in approximately the same locality about a hundred years ago.—W. J. HOXIE, *Savannah, Ga.*

**Nesting of *Passerherbulus henslowi henslowi* on Grosse Isle, Michigan.**—Since May, 1907, I have observed on nearly every trip afield a small colony of four or five pairs of Henslow's Sparrows in a field in the central part of the island. This field has been allowed to grow up into a dense tangle of goldenrod, asters, pigweed, and other weed growth. Here during May and June I can always hear the very characteristic *se-slich'* calls of the males that are generally perched on some tall swaying weed-stalk. I never gave the time to make a careful search for the nests, but on May 31, 1909, I accidentally found one. I was passing through the lowest part of the field where it borders a woodland, and is generally rather wet. Here I flushed a Henslow's Sparrow from almost beneath my feet, and a short search revealed the nest. This was well screened by a bunch of grasses, sunk in a slight depression, and was composed of fine grasses, and contained four eggs. I withdrew to a short distance to await the